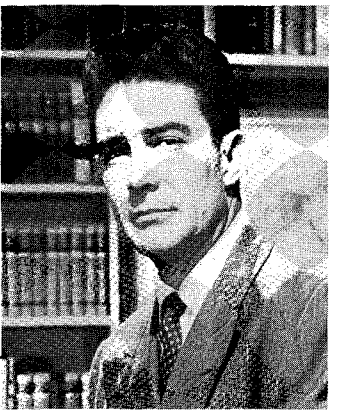
THE
# Dan Smoot Report

Vol. 8, No. 1 (Broadcast 334) January 1, 1962 Dallas, Texas



DAN SMOOT

# ECONOMIC SURRENDER—PART I

An unbroken chain of disasters and disgraceful situations, which State Department policies caused, resulted in widespread demands, during the latter half of 1961, for a congressional investigation of the State Department.

On November 26, 1961, President Kennedy announced several job changes for important personnel in the Department. These changes were deceptively publicized as a 'shake-up.' The change most widely discussed was the removal of Chester Bowles as "Number Two" man in the State Department. Inasmuch as Bowles is associated in the public mind with much that is wrong in our handling of foreign affairs, all of this publicity about the 'shake-up' and the removal of Bowles was, apparently, intended to allay public and congressional distrust — to forestall demands for an investigation, by creating an impression that the President was removing men who had been giving him bad advice.

Actually, the President was realigning his forces to place emphasis on a program potentially more harmful to the nation than any conceived before. Bowles was promoted to an ambassadorship, with higher pay (and, probably, with broader influence on over-all policy) than he had had before. George W. Ball replaced Bowles as "Number Two" man in the State Department; and Ball is a chief architect of the President's program to internationalize American trade and commerce, as a prelude to amalgamating our economy with that of other nations.

For several years, George W. Ball was a registered lobbyist in Washington, representing foreign commercial interests.

When Kennedy selected Ball to be Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, Ball was a partner in the firm of Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen, and Ball, which has offices in New York, Washington, Paris, and Brussels — and which is listed by the Department of Justice

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT, a magazine published every week by The Dan Smoot Report, Inc., mailing address P.O. Box 9538, Lakewood Station, Dallas 14, Texas, Telephone TAylor 4-8683 (Office Address 6441 Gaston Avenue). Subscription rates: $10.00 a year, $6.00 for 6 months, $3.00 for 3 months, $18.00 for two years. For first class mail $12.00 a year; by airmail (including APO and FPO) $14.00 a year. Reprints of specific issues: 1 copy for 25¢; 6 for $1.00; 50 for $5.50; 100 for $10.00 — each price for bulk mailing to one person. Add 2% sales tax on all orders originating in Texas for Texas delivery.

Copyright by Dan Smoot, 1962. Second class mail privilege authorized at Dallas, Texas.
No reproductions permitted.



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

under the Foreign Agents Registration Act as an agent for the European Common Market, for the European Coal and Steel Community, for the European Atomic Energy Community, for the Republic of France, and others.

When Ball left the firm, he was replaced by Fowler Hamilton, who later left to become Kennedy's Foreign Aid Director. In short, President Kennedy has gathered around him men who believe as he does, and has placed them in key positions to perform specific jobs.

## Kennedy Explains Our Bankruptcy

While George W. Ball's replacing of Chester Bowles as "Number Two" man in the State Department was making headlines in the American press, Ball was in Geneva attending a meeting of GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) pledging the United States to a general reduction in tariffs.

The significance of Ball's promotion and of the renewed emphasis on "tariff reduction" became obvious on December 6, 1961, when President Kennedy spoke to the National Association of Manufacturers in New York.

The President said:

**"During the previous three years . . . we suffered . . . a net loss of $5,000,000,000 (5 billion) in our gold reserve. . . .**

**"We cannot solve this problem alone. Our allies have a vital interest in its solution because . . . if it were not for our national security commitments abroad, which defends our own interests and that of our allies, the United States would have gold pouring in rather than pouring out. It is this commitment, which is extremely large and constant, which gives us our problem. . . .**

**"We have sought to increase the share of the contribution which other industrialized states are making to the less-developed world; and are seeking their assumption of a larger share of the cost of our defense requirements.**

**"We lose $3,000,000,000 (3 billion) a year because of our defense expenditures. . . . That $3,000,000,000, therefore, represents . . . the contribution which we make to our defense establishments abroad. . . .**

**"Unless our balance of trade and our surplus is sufficient . . . to pay for this three billions of dollars, then we have no remedy than to start pulling back."**

The President rejected the notion of pulling back, and outlined a program to 'solve' the problem so that the United States can keep all of its foreign 'commitments.' The President's program (as outlined in his speeches) will require co-operative effort by American industry, by our allies, by the administration, and by Congress:

**(1) American industry can help by increasing exports abroad, if it will "be competitive through lower costs and prices and better products and productivity."**

**(2) Our allies can help by paying a bigger portion of the cost of their own defense and by assuming a bigger share of the burden of aid to underdeveloped nations.**

**(3) The Administration can help by placing more emphasis on buying *American* goods for our foreign defenses and foreign aid. A considerable portion of the American tax money spent on military goods for our 'defense' efforts abroad and on civilian goods for foreign aid has always gone to foreign, rather than American, producers.**

**(4) The Congress can help by revising the tax laws to close 'loopholes' and by giving the Administration a new tariff law.**

Concerning the new tariff law he wants, the President said in his December 6 speech:

**"The Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act expires in June of next year. It must not simply be renewed, it must be replaced. . . . Some 90 percent of the free world's industrial production may soon be concentrated in two great markets: The United States of America and an expanded European Common Market. Our own example of fifty states without a trade barrier behind a common external tariff helped to inspire the Common Market.**

**"Our support, ever since the close of World War II, has been thrown behind greater European unity. . . . Now this new 'House of Europe' that we sought . . . is actually rising. . . . With the accession of the United Kingdom and other European nations to the Common Market, they will have almost twice as many people as we do. It will cover nations whose economies have been growing twice**



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

as fast as ours. . . . It could be . . . our most reliable and profitable customer. . . . At the very time that we urgently need to increase our exports, to protect our balance of payments and to pay for our troops abroad, a vast new market is rising across the Atlantic. . . .

"The United States . . . must have the means to persuade the Common Market to reduce external tariffs to a level which permits our products to enter on a truly competitive basis. . . . For almost 30 years, the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act has strengthened our foreign trade policy, but today the approaches and procedures provided for in that act are totally irrelevant to the problems and opportunities that we confront. . . . We can no longer haggle over item-by-item reductions with our principal trading partners, but must adjust our trading tools to keep pace with world trading patterns. . . .

"I am proposing, in short, a new American trade initiative which will make it possible for the economic potential of these two great markets to be harnessed together in a team capable of pulling the full weight of our common military, economic, and political aspirations. . . .

"I am not proposing . . . that we join the Common Market, alter our concepts of political sovereignty, establish a rich man's trading community, abandon our traditional most-favored-nations policy, create an Atlantic free-trade area, or impair in any way our close economic ties with Canada, Japan, and the rest of the free world. . . .

"I am not proposing . . . we do away altogether with our traditional safeguards and institutions. I believe we can provide more meaningful concepts of injury and relief, and far speedier proceedings. We can use tariffs to cushion adjustments instead of using them only to shut off competition. And the Federal Government can aid in that process of adjustment. . . .

"I am not proposing a unilateral lowering of our trade barriers. What I am proposing is a joint step on both sides of the Atlantic. . . . Trade barriers in all the industrial nations must be brought down. . . .

"If we can obtain from the Congress, and successfully use in negotiations, sufficient bargaining power to lower Common Market restrictions against our goods, every segment of the American economy will benefit. . . .

"If the nations of the West can weld together on these problems a common program of action as extraordinary in economic history as NATO was unprecedented in military history, the long-range communist aim of dividing and encircling us all is doomed to failure. . . .

"Capitalism is on trial. . . . We have boasted of the virtues of the market place under free competitive enterprise, of America's ability to compete and sell, of the vitality of our system in keeping abreast with the times.

"Now the world will see whether we mean it or not. . . ."

Having outlined his foreign-trade proposals to the National Association of Manufacturers on December 6, 1961, the President, on December 7, discussed the same subject during his speech to an AFL-CIO convention in Bal Harbour, Florida. To the union officials, President Kennedy said:

"We spend $3,000,000,000 . . . to keep our troops overseas. It costs us nearly $700,000,000 to $800,000,000 to keep our divisions in Western Germany and $300,000,000 to keep our troop establishments in France. . . .

"If we're not able to maintain a favorable balance of trade . . . we will have to . . . begin to bring our troops back. . . .

"Unless you believe that the United States should retreat to our own hemisphere and forget our commitments abroad, then you can share with me my concern about what will happen if that balance of trade begins to drop.

"Now, the problems that we face have been intensified by the development of the (European) Common Market. This is our best market for manufactured products.

"What I am concerned about is that we shall be able to keep moving our trade into those areas—otherwise, what we will find is that American capital which cannot place its goods in that market will decide (as they are doing now) to build their plants in Western Europe, and then they hire Western European workers and you suffer and the country suffers and the balance of payments suffers. . . .

"We passed laws . . . in the days of the Marshall Plan when we wanted American capital over there, and as the result of that there are provisions on the tax book which make it good business to go over there. . . .



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

**"We recommend . . . a bill which would lessen the tax privilege of investing in Western Europe. . . . The tax privileges or the attraction should be in the under-developed world . . . and not in Western Europe. . . .**

**"One of the problems which we have is to recognize that those who have been affected by imports have received no protection at all for a number of years from the United States Government.**

**"When I was a Senator in 1954, I introduced legislation to provide assistance to those industries which are hard-hit by imports. I am going to recommend in January a program which I hope the Congress will pass — which will provide a recognition of the national responsibility in the period of transition for those industries and people who may be adversely affected. . . .**

**"The six countries of the Common Market, who faced the problems that we now face, have had in the last four years full employment and an economic growth twice ours. Even a country which faced staggering economic problems a decade ago — Italy — has been steadily building its gold balance, has been cutting down its unemployment and moving ahead twice what we have over the last four years. . . ."**

There are many remarkable things in the President's two speeches.

President Kennedy admits that our spending for foreign aid and for defense of foreign lands is bankrupting the United States, but he proposes to continue it.

He admits that American industry must be competitive in price with foreign industry if it expects to sell abroad—and he urges industry to be competitive; but he rejects the thought of discontinuing the programs of foreign aid and foreign defense which have saddled American industry with such high taxes (much of which is used to finance foreign competitors) that American industry cannot possibly produce as cheaply as foreign industry can.

Union bosses have helped price American goods out of world markets, not by getting wage-raises for workers who deserve them but by encouraging low productivity and by artificially padding pay-roll costs. Yet, President Kennedy, while urging management to "be competitive" says nothing to union bosses about their own major contribution to the staggering costs of doing business in the United States.

The President admits that American tax money and American tax 'incentives' have financed and developed the European competitors who now are capturing our world markets; and he proposes to use more tax money and tax 'incentives' to finance and develop other competitors in Asia, Africa, and South America.

While claiming that a general lowering of American tariffs will help every segment of our economy, the President admits that some segments will be hurt — and proposes to ease the pain with handouts from the federal treasury. While urging industry to cut costs, the President proposes to impose additional tax costs for subsidies to businesses which will be ruined and to workers left unemployed by the new 'trade' program.

The President says he believes in free trade, but does not explain how Americans who are hamstrung with governmental controls and crushed with taxes can possibly engage in free, competitive trade with foreigners who are financed and subsidized with money taken away from Americans.

In asking for absolute power to lower or abolish American tariffs, the President says he is not departing from traditional American policy; but the Constitution of the United States (on which all of our policy is supposed to rest) places in the Congress, and not in the Presidency, the authority to regulate domestic and foreign commerce.

The President says he is not proposing that the United States join the European Common Market or that we in any way give up any of our national independence; yet, everyone (both liberal and conservative) who knows anything about the subject knows that the President is driving hard toward the very objectives which he denies.



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

## The Coming Struggle

In making George W. Ball the "Number Two" man in the State Department and in his December 6 and 7 speeches (to the NAM and to the AFL-CIO), President Kennedy fired the opening salvos of a political battle which will be *the* major issue of 1962: our foreign trade policy.

The President's demand for a new trade-and-tariff law in 1962 is simply a vigorous and aggressive advance of the "pincers movement to destroy America."

The late Senator George Malone (Republican, Nevada) coined the "pincers movement" phrase. In 1958, while still a United States Senator, Mr. Malone wrote *Mainline,* a 98-page book published by The Long House, Inc., P.O. Box 3, New Canaan, Connecticut (Price: $2.00), in which he argued, and presented facts to prove, that:

**There is a pincers movement to destroy America.**

**The political jaw of the pincers is hidden with such phrases as "the freedom-loving world," "the western allies," "international cooperation," "collective security," and "defense against aggression."**

**Expressions like "world trade" and "reciprocity" hide the economic jaw.**

**The teeth on both jaws of the pincers are gradually destroying the American independence which our forefathers fought to establish — making the American people subject to the laws and whims of foreign rulers, deliberately making our American economy strategically dependent on foreign supply, until we can no longer defend our nation without the "cooperation" of turbulent political authorities who do not share our ideals and who are totally beyond the reach of American citizens.**

**The objective of the pincers movement is to make the American people so subject to foreign control, and so dependent on foreign economic and political decisions, that Americans will surrender what is left of their national independence and accept membership in a worldwide socialist dictatorship called World Government.**

In subsequent issues of this *Report,* we will give a brief, factual history of the pincers movement. The facts will show that President Kennedy's "free-trade" proposals for 1962 represent the closing of the jaws of the great pincers.

## GROWING PAINS

*by Mabeth E. Smoot*

We have had "growing pains" with this *Report* ever since it started in 1955. They were especially acute in 1961, bringing us much satisfaction, but also some embarrassment.

Our embarrassment resulted not from what we *did*, but from what we failed to do during the past year:

We received over 150,000 orders and letters in 1961. We failed to answer about half of the letters. We failed to express our appreciation for at least seventy-five percent of the orders. We were often forced to choose between public relations and prompt service; and handling your orders seemed more important than discussing them.

During 1961, our subscriptions doubled. Our subscription staff did not. We made mistakes, painfully regretting each one; and the good-natured tolerance of most of those we sinned against, eased our pain. We especially appreciated the long-suffering attitude of one subscriber who sent in a check to renew his subscription, politely requesting that we spell his name the way he spells it, that we give him the correct street address, and that we call him "Mr." instead of "Miss."

Headquarters for this *Report* was our dining-room table when we started in June, 1955. We gradually expanded into bedrooms, and from there to a rented two-bedroom apartment.

In January, 1958, we acquired our first 'office building'—an old and very drafty, but roomy, house which had long since been abandoned to the ravages of time and neighborhood children. Some imagination, considerable expenditure of money, and a great deal



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

of labor transformed the old place into reasonably comfortable and adequate quarters.

By January, 1961, we had closed in a porch to provide additional space for our mailing room. In December, 1961, we became aware that there were not enough chairs (not to mention desks) for all the people on the payroll; the winter rains were flooding our mailing room at regular intervals; and supplementary electric heaters, placed under desks to reduce the likelihood of pneumonia among our personnel, had overtaxed our fuse box.

In the spring of 1962, God willing, construction will begin on a new, *real,* office building for *The Dan Smoot Report*. The old building will be razed, the new one erected on the same site.

During this tearing-down and building-up process, we will be operating, without pause, from a crowded, make-shift 'office' nearby. We will try mightily to serve our customers efficiently during this period, and we ask your indulgence during the coming months.

If we have labored unimportant details — as we have — it is your fault: many of you have shown such warm, personal interest in our effort here that we give you these details in the way one writes to out-of-town relatives.

To those of you with whom we claim no such familiarity, this account may be considered a first-of-the-year report to 'stockholders' — because each of us is, indeed, a stockholder in the future of the United States. If the growth of *The Dan Smoot Report* reflects a national upsurge of patriotism (and we think it does), the fact is encouraging to all who are interested in restoring our country as a free and independent Republic: it is not likely that a growing multitude would be flocking to the banners of a Dying Cause.

A growing *multitude?*

Postal regulations require us to publish, sometime during each October, our "average circulation" figure for the year. In October, 1956, (fifteen months after our first issue was published) we recorded an average paid circulation of 3,000.

In October, 1961, we reported an average circulation of 16,639.

These figures merely reflect the average weekly distribution to subscribers under our postal permit. They do not accurately indicate our *circulation.*

In 1956, the total distribution of copies of this *Report* was 196,000.

In 1961, we shipped more than 1,300,000 copies of *The Dan Smoot Report* to readers in all 50 states and 18 foreign countries: an increase of considerably more than 500% in five years.

In the year 1952, Dan Smoot made at least 150 personal speeches. His *total audience* for the entire year did not exceed 7,500 people.

In 1961, Dan Smoot made only eleven speeches. His *total* audience (by newspaper count) exceeded 85,000 people.

In 1956, *The Dan Smoot Report* was not on television: it was on two radio stations in Texas. In 1961, the weekly Smoot radio and television broadcasts (which are abbreviations of the material in the published *Report*) reached a regular audience of about six million people (a conservative estimate).

At the close of 1961, the Smoot radio program was commercially sponsored on approximately 70 stations, in 22 states. The Smoot television program was commercially sponsored on 40 stations, in 12 states.

An 'approximation' of radio outlets is given, since the broadcast is programmed on several small regional networks that service an indefinite number of individual stations.

Following is a list of our broadcasting outlets, and sponsors, at the end of December, 1961.



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

## RADIO STATIONS

| STATION | CITY | STATE | SPONSOR |
|---|---|---|---|
| WDIG | Dothan | Alabama | First National Bank |
| KPIN | Casa Grande | Arizona | Dr. Ross Dog Food |
| KAWT | Douglas | Arizona | " " " " |
| KCLS | Flagstaff | Arizona | " " " " |
| KIKO | Globe-Miami | Arizona | " " " " |
| KTAR | Phoenix | Arizona | " " " " |
| KYCA | Prescott | Arizona | " " " " |
| KTAN | Tucson | Arizona | " " " " |
| KYUM | Yuma | Arizona | " " " " |
| KTHS | Little Rock | Arkansas | Southern Asphalt Roofing Co. |
| KLYD | Bakersfield | California | Dr. Ross Dog Food |
| KPAY | Chico | California | " " " " |
| KXO | El Centro | California | " " " " |
| KRED | Eureka | California | " " " " |
| KFRE | Fresno | California | " " " " |
| KRKD | Los Angeles | California | " " " " |
| KFIV | Modesto | California | " " " " |
| KIDD | Monterey | California | " " " " |
| KVIP | Redding | California | " " " " |
| KGMS | Sacramento | California | " " " " |
| KGB | San Diego | California | " " " " |
| KFAX | San Francisco | California | " " " " |
| KEEN | San Jose | California | " " " " |
| KIST | Santa Barbara | California | " " " " |
| KSEE | Santa Maria | California | " " " " |
| KSRO | Santa Rosa | California | " " " " |
| KSTN | Stockton | California | " " " " |
| KVEN | Ventura | California | " " " " |
| WPIN | St. Petersburg | Florida | Citizens National Bank |
| WTNT | Tallahassee | Florida | (Tallahassee Motor Hotel<br>(Tallahassee Dining Room<br>(Albritton-Williams Constr. Co. |
| WGBA | Columbus | Georgia | Metcalf's Dept. Store |
| WTOC | Savannah | Georgia | Stephens Tire Co. |
| KHVH | Honolulu | Hawaii | Dr. Ross Dog Food |
| KGEM | Boise | Idaho | " " " " |
| KIFI | Idaho Falls | Idaho | " " " " |
| KRLC | Lewiston | Idaho | " " " " |
| KWIK | Pocatello | Idaho | " " " " |
| KALL | Salt Lake City | Intermountain Idaho Network* | Dr. Ross Dog Food |
| KLIX | Twin Falls | Idaho | " " " " |
| WQDC-FM | Midland | Michigan | E. J. Lee Company |
| KQAQ | Austin | Minnesota | Tom's Damaged & Unclaimed Freight, Kensett, Iowa |
| WKDL | Clarksdale | Mississippi | (Coahoma County Bank & Trust Co.<br>(Kremser's Inc. |
| KRAM | Las Vegas | Nevada | Dr. Ross Dog Food |
| KOLO | Reno | Nevada | " " " " |
| KALG | Alamogordo | New Mexico | State Furniture Co. |
| KLOS | Albuquerque | New Mexico | Franciscan Maple Shop |
| KGCX | Williston | North Dakota | (Conlin Furniture Co.<br>(Interstate Stationery Co.<br>(Westland Oil Company |
| KRHD | Duncan | Oklahoma | Duncan Equipment Co.<br>O.C. Combs Insurance<br>Pace Finance Company<br>Paul Manufacturing Co. |
| KAGI | Grants Pass | Oregon | Dr. Ross Dog Food |
| KAGO | Klamath Falls | Oregon | " " " " |
| KGON | Portland | Oregon | " " " " |
| WBRX | Berwick | Pennsylvania | Gay Car Sales |
| WMUU | Greenville | South Carolina | Bob Jones University |
| KRAY | Amarillo | Texas | Sims Structures Co. |
| KASE | Austin | Texas | Systematic Company, Inc. |
| KODA | Houston | Texas | Monarch Laundry and Cleaners |
| KSEL | Lubbock | Texas | Rix Funeral Home |
| KTRE | Lufkin | Texas | Angelina County Lumber Co. |
| KMUL | Muleshoe | Texas | Gil Lamb |
| KOYL | Odessa | Texas | Huffman Radiator Company |

## WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Dan Smoot was born in Missouri. Reared in Texas, he attended SMU in Dallas, taking BA and MA degrees from that university in 1938 and 1940.

In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow in English, doing graduate work for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the field of American Civilization.

In 1942, he took leave of absence from Harvard in order to join the FBI. At the close of the war, he stayed in the FBI, rather than return to Harvard.

He served as an FBI Agent in all parts of the nation, handling all kinds of assignments. But for three and a half years, he worked exclusively on communist investigations in the industrial midwest. For two years following that, he was on FBI headquarters staff in Washington, as an Administrative Assistant to J. Edgar Hoover.

After nine and a half years in the FBI, Smoot resigned to help start the Facts Forum movement in Dallas. As the radio and television commentator for Facts Forum, Smoot, for almost four years spoke to a national audience giving both sides of great controversial issues.

In July, 1955, he resigned and started his own independent program, in order to give only one side — the side that uses fundamental American principles as a yardstick for measuring all important issues.

If you believe that Dan Smoot is providing effective tools for those who want to think and talk and write on the side of freedom, you can help immensely by subscribing, and encouraging others to subscribe, to *The Dan Smoot Report.*



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

## RADIO STATIONS

| STATION | CITY | STATE | SPONSOR |
|---|---|---|---|
| KWMO-FM | Odessa | Texas | Tadlock Homes, Inc. |
| KSL | Salt Lake City | Utah | Dr. Ross Dog Food |
| WDDY | Gloucester | Virginia | Orrell's Boat Works |
| KXRO | Aberdeen | Washington | Dr. Ross Dog Food |
| KGMI | Bellingham | Washington | " " " " |
| KALE | Pasco | Washington | Dr. Ross Dog Food |
| KVI | Seattle | Washington | " " " " |
| KGA | Spokane | Washington | " " " " |
| KUEN | Wenatchee | Washington | " " " " |
| KUTI | Yakima | Washington | " " " " |

## TELEVISION STATIONS

| STATION | CITY | STATE | SPONSOR |
|---|---|---|---|
| KTVK TV | Phoenix | Arizona | Dr. Ross Dog Food |
| KOLD TV | Tucson | Arizona | " " " " |
| KIVA TV | Yuma | Arizona | " " " " |
| KLYD TV | Bakersfield | California | " " " " |
| XEM TV | Calexico | California | " " " " |
| KHSL TV | Chico | California | " " " " |
| KIEM TV | Eureka | California | " " " " |
| KJEO TV | Fresno | California | " " " " |
| KTTV | Hollywood | California | " " " " |
| KTVU TV | Oakland | California | " " " " |
| KVIP TV | Redding | California | " " " " |
| KSBW TV | Salinas | California | " " " " |
| XETV | San Diego | California | " " " " |
| KSBY TV | San Luis Obispo | California | " " " " |
| KEY T | Santa Barbara | California | " " " " |
| KOVR TV | Stockton | California | " " " " |
| WSAV TV | Savannah | Georgia | Stephens Tire Co. |
| KHVH TV | Honolulu | Hawaii | Dr. Ross Dog Food |
| KMVI TV | Wailuku, Maui | Hawaii | " " " " |
| KLIX TV | Twin Falls | Idaho | Dr. Ross Dog Food |
| KSLA TV | Shreveport | Louisiana | (Pak-A-Sak Stores (7-Up Company |
| KSHO TV | Las Vegas | Nevada | Dr. Ross Dog Food |
| KOLO TV | Reno | Nevada | " " " " |
| KXMB TV | Bismarck | North Dakota | N. D. C. G. |
| KDIX TV | Dickinson | North Dakota | N. D. C. G. |
| KXGO TV | Fargo | North Dakota | N. D. C. G. |
| KXMC TV | Minot | North Dakota | N. D. C. G. |
| KVAL TV | Eugene | Oregon | Dr. Ross Dog Food |
| KOTI TV | Klamath Falls | Oregon | " " " " |
| KBES TV | Medford | Oregon | " " " " |
| KPTV | Portland | Oregon | " " " " |
| KBMT TV | Beaumont | Texas | DCG Advertising Agency |
| WFAA TV | Dallas | Texas | Newman Lithographing & Printing |
| KMID TV | Midland | Texas | Service Drug of Midland, Inc. |
| WOAI TV | San Antonio | Texas | Travis Savings & Loan Ass'n |
| KSYD TV | Wichita Falls | Texas | Bear Mfg. Corp., et al |
| KSL TV | Salt Lake City | Utah | Dr. Ross Dog Food |
| KXLY TV | Spokane | Washington | " " " " |
| KTNT TV | Seattle-Tacoma | Washington | " " " " |
| KNDO TV | Yakima | Washington | " " " " |

For prices on single and multiple copies of this *Report,* see bottom of the first page. How many people do you know who should read this *Report?*

DAN SMOOT,
P. O. Box 9538, Lakewood Station
Dallas 14, Texas

☐ Renewal ☐ New Subscription

Please enter my subscription for (_____years) (_____months) to THE DAN SMOOT REPORT. I enclose $_____

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
(Add 2% Sales tax if ordered in Texas for Texas delivery)

Rates: $10 for 1 year
$ 6 for six months
$ 3 for three months
$12 first class mail
$14 for air mail
$18 for 2 years

Inquire for foreign mailing

PRINT NAME

STREET ADDRESS

CITY, ZONE AND STATE



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED